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THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

GLADSTONIAN GAINS IN THE BOROUGH ELECTIONS.

RECONQUEST OF LONDON SEATS—THE RESULTS IN

of this week's elections that they might well be them for and annlyze part, I will and classify to judge for himself what they mean and what conclusions may be drawn from them. Whether clusions are agreeable or disagreeable American reader, who sympathizes with nd honors Mr. Gladstone, they will at least be from prophecy and contented myself with recordprophecies of others, quoting impartially the predictions of electoral pundits on both sides I shall persevere in that method and shall try to explain what the English have really done and are doing, and, so far as I understand them, the

not including yesterday's pollings, which published this afternoon. the English boroughs, 226 in all, counting London, have now voted, and they have voted against Mr. Gladstone, albeit not so heavily as The totals are: Unionists, 132; Glad-

Of all the towns of the first rank, there is but one, Leeds, which elects a majority of Gladstonians, and one, Manchester, which is equally Leeds shows a decrease in every (llad stonian majority. Most marked of all is the cas of Herbert Gladstone, whose majority of over 2,000 in 1886 has fallen to 353. London, Liverpool, Birmingham and Sheffield are all for the London, where the Gladstonians have gains, sends, nevertheless, thirty-sever Unionists to twenty-five Gladstonians. of the latter are nearly all in the hast End and the Home Rule has not even a feothold in the City of Lenden itself, where three Unionists contested two seats. Liverpool elected eight Unionists to one Home Ruler, Mr. T. F. O'Connor. personal triumph for Mr. Chamberlain. The Uni the Scotch and Irish Universities

the most brilliant exploit of the Gladstonians has been their reconquest of so many polities have had their effect, and Manicipal interests have carried the day, as against Imperial Mr. Benn, however, who defeated Mr. Ritchie in East London, says be won on Home Rule, plus Municipal Reform. The proportions are no doubt difficult to settle. What matters most is actual gains, and a Gladstonian gain of f surteen seats in London cannot be explained away. It is a performance of which they have a right to

Results thus far in Ireland are not entirely gratifying to the Gladstonians. Ireland, out of her 103 seats, has pelled thirty. The Unionists carried six boroughs and six countles, the anti-Parnellites six beroughs and eight counties. and the Parnellites four boroughs. Both the Unionists and Parnellites have shown more strength than they were credited with. Dublin elects three Parnellites and one Unionist, not a single anti-Parnellite finding a scat in the Irish Capital. Relfast has defeated Mr. Sexton, choosing Mr. Derry has treated Mr. McCarthy no better. It is only in the Southwest that the anti-Parnellites hold their own. They will, in the end, choose a great majority of Irish representatives, but at present there is a net Unionist gain of four seats

Scotland, out of her seventy-two seats, ha polled thirty, of which nine are Unionists and twenty-one Gladstonians. The Unionists gained one each in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Perth, and lost one in Inverness, where Mr. Finlay, one of their ablest men, was beaten by fifty-three votes Lord Wolnier's success in West Edinburgh was one of the sensations of a week which has been prolific in sensations. Hardly less remarkable is the decrease of the Gladstonian majority in West Aberderishire, where Dr. Farquharson, whose majority in 1886 was 2,197, new has a majority Nevertheless, here, as in Ireland, Home Rule will, when the election is over, be found in an overwhelming ascendancy. So of Wales, where the Unionists gained Montgomery, and are hopin to gain at least one more teember. The Welsh phalanx will remain for Home Rule. It now stands nine Gladstonians to two Unionists, with

Taking each day's work throughout the Kingdom by itself, the net Unionist losses were on Monday nine, the Unionist gain on Tuesday one the Unionist loss on Wednesday seven, on Thurs day seven, on Friday so far as known two. The large number of counties which voted yesterday are yet to come in. The voting has been almost everywhere extraordinarily heavy, and the majorities in many cases on both sides are extraordinarily small. The total number of votes thus far is 2,223,013, of which the Gladstonians, giving them the labor votes, 29,152, have poiled 1,122,765, and the Unionists 1,100,218. This takes no account of the uncontested constituencies, the greater

part of which are Unionist. It is now, of course, to the counties that the Gladstonian pins his faith and his hopes. Few Gladstonian gains can, from the nature of the case, be expected, either in Ireland, Scotland or Wales. The Home Rule representation of each is already overwhelming, and few Unionist seats are supposed to be in danger of capture. A tremendous overturn in the English counties may still give him what "The Daily News" called an dequate, though not a substantial, majority. The key of the situation is in the hands of Hodge What will be do with it? Nobody quite knows He may follow the lead of his brother laborers in the towns; he may take a line of his own. I asked a Gladstonian manager what he thought of Hodge. "We think him a very shrew fellow. Does that mean he is going to vote for you?" "He is too shrewd to tell us."

The counties have been worked for the most part not by appeals for what Mr. Gladstone describes issice to Ireland, but by very direct appeals to the self-interest or cinss interests of the voter. If they are to reverse the verdict of the boroughs, it will be upon those grounds. The returns from forty-three out of 234 English

Farliamentary divisions of the counties are known * I write The Gladstonian gains in these forty three amount to four. If that proportion be kept When this election began the Ministry had a majority of 68 in the House of Commons. A has of 34 seats is, therefore, sufficient to wipe their majority. Down to last night the net list loss was 24, and out of the 670 member

comparison, the forecasts on both sides. 100. His son, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, told a cause. He carries away audiences. He is re-French reporter that seventy was their minimum ceivel and ersussed with enthusiasm wherever and twice that their expectation. The estimates he goes; perhaps a little less enthusiasm than of thirty to staty; the estimates of the Unionist personal and never attacked even Lord Beau than half the House already chosen, is twenty-four. | much might be said but need not be. It is If they continue to gain at the same rate, Mr. moment when acts, not words, avail; twenty-four. That is not thought to be a suffihis friends still hope is that they may do better orators. a final majority of sixty. The less sanguine put Commons on either side who has not spoken many it at forty. The Unionist ca'culation is that it times. The voices of the Peers are husbed. No will not exceed thirty, and there are even Unionists who doubt whether Mr. Gladstone will come in at all. What is certain is that Mr. Gladmajority; that is, he will be in the minority in the rest of the Kingdom. The Irish members. That all the leaders who may speak should speak therefore, might be able to make their own terms

Labor has played a considerable part in these elections, both directly and indirectly. It has returned five members of its own; members, that s, who are for labor first and Home Rule second, hus reversing Mr. Gladstone's order. They are Burt for Morpeth, Mr. Wilson for Middlesbro, Mr. Burns for Battersea, Mr. Rowlands for East Finsbury, and Mr. Keir Hardie for South West There were, however, nine bers in the old House, so that of itself would not be a great achievement. But they have in scores of constituencies struck up an alliance with the Gladstonians and in many insured the return of candidates whose success otherwise would have been very doubtful. They have in some other cases declined either to give way to Gladstonians or to support them and have succeeded in making a present of at least three seats to the Unionists. One thing," says a Gladstonian organ with radical tendencies, "is perfectly obvious. Liberalism is nowhere without the working-class vote, and it will be nowhere without working-class politics. The Tory comment upon that is that the Labor vote must be had hereafter at its own price and that the Gladstonians are prepared to pay the So, perhaps, are the Unionists, some of men in many boroughs have shown a clear resolve to force the eight hours issue. castle for the same reason, and very nearly defeated him. The Newcastle case must be con poll by nearly 3,000 majority. Mr. Morley is rifice his conver ons to what they thought their interests, and they openly supported a Unionist bitter business for Mr. Morley. It may ultimately cost him his seat should cratic organs, and above all, in Hungarian be take office and so have again to solicit election. He is not the most discreet of men. He observed during the contest that he should not care to sit for Newcastle with a Unionist colleague, that it the great German, have encouraged those who would be an "ignoral v." If there be any disit may be the defeat of Mr. Ritchie, a Cabinet Minister in the East End of London.

The Liberal-Unionists have shown unexpected last House. They were told that not more than en or twelve of them were to survive. They already number twenty-six in the new House, They have lost nine seats, and gamed five, leaving Assuming, for the moment, that Mr. Gladstone

will have a majority of some sort, the question of what will be do with it becomes an in Arnold Forster, a militant Unionist, in his place. ing subject. There will be an imperative necessity of coming to terms with his Irish allies. He will have a free hand. His hand is free, that is, so far as England is concerned. To England be has Prince Eismarck's journey and his instructions given no pledges, offered no explanation, made no to Prince Reuss at Vienne. Both documents are statement which binds him to one form of Home Rule rather than another. You seem to have in vindictiveness. New-York some curious information respecting the new Home Rule bill, both outlines and details. | The riot at Pittsburg is discussed by British I can only say that no such information is ac- Free Traders with ill-discuised glee. They seem cessible to the English public. No other knowl- ready to welcome bloodshed or anything else which dge has been communicated to them than what is to be found in Mr. Gladstone's Edinburgh speech.

It is not believed here that the provisions of the the curse of Protection, writ large," shricks "The new bill have been imparted to Lord Rosebery Daily News," That is to say, labor riots are the or to Mr. Morley or to unybody else, or that Mr. Gladstone has made up his mind what he will do Some alternative possibilities may have been put before these two gentlemen and one or two others, or may not; but whether they have or not, the handreds of thousands of electors who have been voting for Gladstonian candidates have been vot-

Ireland in some shape. He will frame a bill, introduce it, perhaps pass it. I say perhaps, bemeasure his troubles will begin, as they began in Ignorance of things American. 1886. Many of his supporters are elected, and many more will be elected next week on other i-sues than Home Rule. They have views of their own; their constituencies have views. Even though they regard Home Rule as of secondary, not primary, importance, they will agree to some things and not to others. Mr. Gladstone's calulation may be that his followers who are elected by small majorities will be the most docile of all. Their seats, in the event of another dissolution would be in peril, and they must, he thinks, accept any bill he may propose. Wherefore, he prefers small majorities. Whatever members may ay or do, public opinion will begin to act, and to act on them. The bill will be subjected to the most minute and merciless criticism. It will rain amendments in the House of Commons. Nobody can say in what shape the bill will emerge from committee. Should it ever get there, however, let us assume, as we did about the majority, that some Home Rule bill, in some shape or other, will pass the House of Commons and go up to th House of Lords. Mr. Balfour has said in most explicit terms that the House of Lords will reject Mr. Gladstone has said that he shall not feel bound to dissolve because the Lords reject his bill. What, then, will be do? Well, I still abstain from prophecy, but I may tell you what his intimate friends, or some of them, say he will do. He will not go to the country. He will hang up his Home Rule bill, start an agitation against the House of Lords with a view of presently overawing that body, and meantime proceed with the Newcastle programme. Then when the agitation against the Lords has done its work a new Home Rule bill will be introduced in the House of Commons, probably in the following year, again passed and again submitted to the upper house,

premature to consider whether such a scheme is likely to succeed, and how son. Anrid all these contests at the polls the contest on the platform has been kept up with unabate 1 vi.o. not bly by Mr. Gladstone 19 Midiothian. The veteran orator has made masy speeches, each of considerable length, all of them amazing in vigor, captured by a United States revenue-enter near in variety, in eloquence, in incremitty and in the Alaska.

the Peers may be forced to acquiesce in legisla-

tion which nine out of ten of Mem abnor. It is

It is well to bear in mind, for the purpose of side. He is fighting a great battle. He is fight-Gladstone himself counted on a majority of over what he firmly believes to be a great and just by the Liberal managers and agents varied from old, but with energies lie has never been more managers and agents varied from a Unionist field with more asperity than he now attacks majority of twenty to a Gladstonian majority of Salisbury. There are want other points on water The net Gladstonian gain, out of more the Conservative element and the leaders on the Gladstone would come in with a majority of single ballot in the hands of the most ignorant voter may do more good or harm than the me rient majority to carry Home Rule. When he and splendid speech of the greatest of living English

oughs. The most sanguine of them still expect detain us. There is no leader in the House of last Tuesday week. Such is the constitutional is thought essential. The least stackness would Gladstone is, in fact, reported in full, and Mr Balfour: but hardly anybody else. The speeche are with these two exceptions really addressed differs from the Unionist as much as the Unionist early victories tend to reproduce themselves. The ever, rejected by some of the shrewdest agents. They point to 1885 and 1886, when the counties voted regardless of what the boroughs had done

> The duel between the German Emperor and the answer of contempt, not always the most papers, if they have not precisely demanded that a painful expression of Imperial resentment and

supplies them with a shred of an argument, good natural effect of Protection when they occur in America; when they occur in England, where strikes, violence, outrage and intimidation are far more frequent than in America, what are they trouble his head about the beam in his own eye; the American mote occupies his entire attention. ng absolutely in the dark.

The only thing to which Mr. Gladenjoyed the full benefit of the McKinley Tariff. The iron and steel industries of America bave pladged is Home Rule for yet wages have gone down." That is meant to imply that the McKinley Tariff raised the duties on iron and steel, and is a good specimen of Free cause the moment he commits himself to a specific Trade methods of appeal to the general English

Ottawa, July 9.—The Governor-General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament Buildings at 3 o'clock to day and took his sent upon the hrone. After all the members of the Senate had as-embled and the members of the House of Common had been summoned to the chamber of the Senate, he closed the second session of the Seventh Paritament of

Canada with a speech. In the course of it he said:
"Representation has been made by the Administra tion of the United States that the schedule of tolls which has been in force upon the Canadian canals for some years past operates to the disadvantage of ship-ping and the products of United States citizens on the rent lakes. This complaint has been examined and a preparal has been submitted on heladf of my Government, that the United States restare the concession that were made on the part of that country by the Treaty of Washington as an equivalent for concessionon the part of Canada as to the canals, but which were withdrawn by the United States without cause, so far is Canada is concerned. This proposal has not yet

TRIED IN VAIN TO FLOAT THE SHENANDOAH. Hallfax, N. S., July 9.-The steamer Hart, which arrived here this morning from Newfo Monday last, near Twin Islands, in the Straits of Belle Isle, at which place she has been for five days, endeavoring to float the American schooner shenandeah, stranded on Western Twin I-land. Cap-tain Johnston, the special agent for the Underwriters, who has charge of the expedition, states that after five days hard work, during which time in trying

ASKING FOR THE STEAMER'S RELEASE.

Ottawa, July 9 .- The Dominion Government has sent a representative to Washington askin,g for the release of the Victoria steamer toquitlan, which was

who compose the whole House of Commons 345, steadfastness with which the great party leader WRECKED BY A RIFLE SHELL ST. JOHN'S NEARLY WIPED OUT.

A SCHOONER'S STERN FORN OFF NEAR SANDY HOOK.

WORK OF A TEN-INCH GUN AT THE ARMY ORD-NANCE PROVING GROUND-THE VESSELVE CREW SAVED.

A most singular accident happened off Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon. A schooner peacefully working her way down the coast in the light jectile fired from a gun on the old fort at the Hook. The ordnance officers at Sandy Hook have all-steel breech-loading rifled gun mounted on disappearing gun-carriage. This carriage is the invention of H. A. Spitler, of the South Boston the parapets of the old fort, and exhaustive experiments, highly satisfactory in their results have been made. A pneumatic arrangement prop the gun up above the parapet, and when it is fired the recoil causes it to disappear behind the

Yesterday the gun was being fired for the purpose of testing the velocity of the projectile The projectile weighs 575 pounds, and is fired with a full service charge of 250 pounds of Two wire screens were erected in from of the gun 150 feet apart. projectile through the screens breaks an electric circuit and a delicate machine records the time o from one screen to through screens. The direction of the fire was southeast, and toward the ocean.

The schooner Henry R. Tilton was about four miles from the shore and about three-quarters of a mile south of the line of fire. The second shot from the big gun, for some unknown reason, was deflected to the southward toward the schooner. It struck the water and ricochetted, striking the schooner's stern and tearing it off The officers working the gun did not notice what the projectile had done, and soon fired another The men on the schooner were much surprised and badly frightened. The schooner settled down in the water

the captain and crew took to the vessel's yawi. Sheppard Knapp was out fishing in his steam reply to the semi-official attack on him in the launch in the vicinity of the schooner. He steamed down to her and took the yawl in tow, bringing her around the point of the Hook to the Government pier. The offices who were steamer General Wool towed the

We will continue our experiments, of course. I shall immediately make a report of the matter

F. S. Harris; mate, Charles Goss; stew-dier Centis, and seamen, Richard Smith-dian Dwyer, Lewis Gerrish and Jon Johan-e Henry R. Tilton was bound from this per-delphia in ballast. She was a three-master

have been known to strike the water and then leng over a vessel with a shrick which scared the occupants of the boat out of a year's growth. Though, as Captain Heath says, this is the first accident of the kind, it is an accident which people whose business or pleasure takes them frequently off the shores of Sandy Hook have been for some time expecting.

THOUSANDS CHASED THE BAROON.

IT MADE A GALLANT RUN FOR FREEDOM, BUT WAS FINALLY RECAPTURED.

A bulgary escaped from H. Haile's bird and anima store, No. 246 Grand st., Brooklyn, yesterday after noon, and caused a good deal of excitement among several thousand people before it was captured. The animal had broken the chain with which fastened, and when it escaped to the street its owner the was armed with a rifle, started in pursuit one of the busiest thoroughfares in the Eastern Di lined with people, chiefly women and children. At the balooc darted along the street, followed by Halle hundreds of men and boys and several policemen joined in the chase. As the animal ran there was a general rush for stores and doorways by frightened

At Grand-st, and Driggs-ave, the baboon leaped to a shell and was soon on the houselops, while the

so dense was the crowd that even he can write topped for some minutes.

Italie and his assistants were soon on the roof to asture the bale on, and their efforts were unsuccessful. As soon as the big monkey saw its pursuers it topped from the roof to the shed, causing the crowd o scatter wilder. In the rush several women and hildren were knocked down, but they were not hildren were knocked down, but they were no criously hart.

A few minutes later a storm of missiles fell upor the poor baboon, which again ran to the roof, where was captured after a struggle with Haile and his sistant.

stants. he bahoon was brought from Africa a short time and is four feet in height.

SHOT BY HIS REGIMENT'S MARSHAL

A MEMBER OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH WOUNDED WHILE RESISTING ARREST. Charles E. J. De Van, a private in Company E

47th Regiment of the State Troops, was sho the right arm last night in Brooklyn by Isaac E. Maguire, marshal of the regiment. The shooting took place at De Van's home, No. 306 Wallabout-st., where the marshal had gone to arrest him. De Van had failed to attend the drills of his company ruary last, and was backward in his dues. In March he was instructed to appear before a court-martial, which he failed to do, and last night the marshal was instructed by Lieutenant-Colonel Hobbell to place the offender under arrest. When De Van saw Maguire at the door of his house

he at once recognized him, and, it is alleged, drew Magnire had noticed the movement of De a revolver. Magnire had noticed the movement of De Van's arm toward his pocket and instantly had his own weapon drawn. He fired, the builtet hitting De Van in the arm which held the pistol. Magnire then left the house, and in the street told Policeman Kelly that he had just shot a man. Kelly took Magaire back to the house, where he found De Van suffering great pain. Path.

After sending for an ambulance, the officer took his prisoner to the Sixteenth Precinct, where he was locked up.

DANN, THE BANK-WHECKER, IN JAIL.

Buffalo, July 9.-Edward 8. Dana, the bank charges of grand larceny preferred against him, and was held for the Court of Sessions. His ball was cancelled and he was fully committed to jail. It is considered unlikely that his friends will make application for new ball.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION IN THE NEW-FOUNDLAND CAPITAL.

SEVEN LIVES REPORTED LOST-THE DESTRUC-

Halifax, N. S., July 9,-A fire broke out in St. ohn's yesterday afternoon that threatens far to exced in extent of money damage and loss of life that of the disastrous conflagration of 1846. A large part of the town has been destroyed. It is reported that later reports will show many more people killed. The loss, according to a dispatch received to-night. day afternoon a house on Long's Hill was discovered prevailing had caused the fire to spre The fire department was helpless and people living in the path of the fire began to move their foolbardiness in returning to their homes when

the flames were close upon them. While the old dwelling houses were burning unhindered it was found that the new Methodist College vas on fire. Efforts were made to save this building, but they were fruitless. The college was the educaional headquarters of the Methodists in Newfoundland,

By this time the wind was blowing a gale, and the fire was spreading with appalling rapidity. Buildings ne distance from the burning structures aught fire from the burning embers and were destroyed without a hand being raised to attempt to save the and the fire did its work of destruction unhindered.
Thieves taking advantage of the confusion entered ses that had been deserted by their occupants and

The Masonic Temple, Orange Hall, the Roman Catholic Cathedral and Bishop's palace, St. Patrick's Hall, the English Cathedral, the Athenaeum, the Kirk, the Commercial Bank, the Union Bank, the Atlantic Hotel and Linberg's Browery, all were destroyed. The was considered to be the finest piece of Gothic architecture on this continent. It was yet incomplete, though it had been fifty years in building. The flames were now raging with increasing sigor in the direction of the water-hont, and in a short dime

The shipping lying at the wharves had been warned astily east off their lines and took their craft outside his morning, however, the telegraph officials estab-

part of the city and further details were received. ight and threatened to destroy the whole city. dren have perished, but it is thought that when the terrible excitement that now prevails subsides it will ed that the loss of life is much greater.

The Parliament buildings have been destroyed. ngs had been burned. Many of these were dwelling The military authorities have furivil authorities are doing everything in their power

factories and stores and the whole south side of A large fire was coming down the Fresh Water Valley and the whole populaeeing before them the complete extinction of their A private dispatch received here states that the

From Bandy Rankin's to Signal Hill the only buildings. tanding are the Union Bank, the Roman Catholic Cathedral and College and the Devon Row Railway athedral and college and the Devon Row Raissay lepot. Another dispatch says that fire has broken at in Monkstown, in which are situated the homes of the most wealthy inhabitants of the town. The principal street of 8t. John's is more than a file in length, and every building in it was of stone or bitch. After the fire in 1846 the authorities re-used to permit wooden buildings to be erected in the

orest fires are raging near to all about the list and Salmen Cese, and the air about the list town is dusk with smoke, private dispatch received from 8t. John's says; houses of Judge Finseat, Mr. Outerbridge and shea, were not hurned nor was the Government se. The principal buildinss, houses and hotels ned are as follows: Brydens, howing Bros., J. & W. 18, Goodfellow & Co., Ayre & Sons, G. Knowling, ne, Johnston & Co., Earlys, Thornburnets, Tessler, twood & Co., Hearns & Co., the City Club, Harvey Co., Stott's grocery, McMurdo & Co., chemists, antic Hotel, the American Consul Office, the Gor-House, H. P. Walsh, Ryan & Go., the Army and sy depot, Beatrass & Co., Aldridge's Hotel, the ball Hotel, the Market House, the Court House, Sons, March & Sons, Shea & Co., Rooking's sons, March & Sons, Shea & Co., Rooking's miles, Fitt's steamer wharf, soap and tobacco tory, St. John's Tannery, Cestal steam wharf

Mayor's office today. A committee was appointed and its members immediately purchased \$4,000 worth of provisions and lumber. The steamer Ulanda salled this seeming for St. John's with them. The military and naval authorities have also sent a tot of tents and canvas. A public meeting will be held on Monday to furnish more general relief, Governor Daly and Archibishop O'Brien this morning telegraphed to the Newfoundland Government a message of sympathy. It is hard to get any particulars of the disaster, as the addresses of the people telegraphed to cannot be found.

Admiral Hopkins is co-operating with the city authorities, and is holding the fast critiser Magicleme in tendiness to transport supplies. It is heleved that 15,000 persons must be homeless, as the city is two-thirds burned over. Everything has been destroyed from Birch's Cove, east, to the whatves of the Alhai steamship Line. The flames made a clean sweep, and the work of destruction is appalling. The conflagration searced at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at 10 o'clock this morning had ceased burning only for lack of fuel.

ck of fuel.

Further advices confirm the report of loss of life, ad state that the victims are six children and one an. The homeless people are camped in the flelds.

H. M. S. Flake sails for St. Johns to night with redt. She is one of the firstest sailers of the day, and ill probably reach there in twenty-four hours, proding there is no for.

will probably reach there in twenty-four fodes, providing there is no fog.

Montreal, July 9.—It has already been decided to send a beat within the next few days with provisions and other necessaries. The citizens of Montreal will, as a whole, be asked to contribute to the relief fund.

A NOTED TRAIN-ROBBER CAUGHT. San Antonio, Tex., July 9.-United States Mar-

having in custody James A. Powell, better known as Find Powell," one of the most successful of criminals. lowell has been a fugitive from justice for over four years. On June 18, 1887, he and six other men and up the Southern Facific through passenger train, two miles east of Latonia, and got away with about two miles east of Latonia, and got away with about \$5,000 of Wells-Fargo Express Company's money, and \$2,000 from passengers. Eight months later the same gaing attempted to hold up a passenger train at Harwood, Tex. The authorities **Dew of the plot and a pisse of United States deputy-marshals went out from here on the train. A desperate fight ensued in which several possengers were wounded, and the robters were driven off. They were all recognized, fixed its the fourth out of the gang taken by the officers. CONGRESSMAN WALKER ANSWERS GEN. WEAVER.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 9.-At the Chaulauqua neeting Congressman Joseph H. chusetts, spoke on free colnage and answered the address of General Weaver delivered yesterday. He contended that the plan of free-silver advocates had been a fallure whenever tried, and dealed that the demonetization of sliver in '71 was done stealthily, property or wealth in the country and it is impossible astry and frugality of our own people or by more can'th being brought into the country from abroad. It is impossible to increase wealth by making any paper impossible to forcease weath by manually so-called securities, or by issuing paper money adding one dollar to our stock of coin that dispensed with.

PREPARING FOR TROUBLE.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RUMORS THAT PINKERTON MEN AND AM-

MUNITION ARE ON THE WAY TO FITTSBURG. DENIAL BY THE LEADERS OF THE LOCKED-OUT

MEN AT HOMESTEAD OF A REPORT THAT CANNON ARE BEING SHIPPED

TO THEM. Homestead, Penn., July 9.-The following tele-

gram has been received here:

"Three cars of Pinkertons and two cars of ammunition passed here at 9 o'clock last night for Pittsburg. Be on guard." It was dated East Buffalo, 12 o'clock to-day.

At headquarters it was stated that the telegram was believed to be accurate, and that the leader had information that the Pinkertons are employing men and massing them at various places Hugh O'Donnell, Clifford, Sarver and others posttively deay the truth of a report that two cannon are being shipped to them. They also deny that any of their men have entered the mill property recently, or that they are fortifying it against attack. No indication can be seen from the out-

Harrisburg, Penn., July 9 (Special) .- Governor Paguison received no official communications from Homestead or Pittsburg today, and considers the situation peaceful. He had several private telegrams saying that everything was quiet, and that there was no danger of riot or disturbance unless the company should resort to ultra measures in the present feverish con There is no truth whatever in the story that troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness in case of a sudden call. The only precaution taken thus far is the shipment from the State arsenal to Pittsburg of 25,000 rounds of ammunition, Brenham, Tex., July 9.—Two 12-pounder Na-

on field-pieces, the first issued to the Brenham Field Artillery, were shipped here last evening with tags fastened on them bearing the inscription, "Strikers, Homestead, Penn." Inquiry at the Santa Fe station elicited the information that the bill of lading had been issued through Kansas City, and from there the officials did not know where the guns were going. The shipment caused

Pittsburg, July 8 .- A startling rumor is being whispered about on the South Side, which, if true, shows that the Homestead men are determined to make the occurrences at that place as castly as possible before they will acknowledge defeat. The report is that several South Side men, who are thoroughly informed as to the manner of handling dynamite effectively, have been employed to act when an emergency comes. It is said that the locked-out men will not pe

mit injury to the Carnegie mills until they have exhausted other means of defence. The last step will be the use of dynamite. As soon as an armed force appears on the ground, either deputy-sheriffs or the militia, it is asserted that the dynamiters will harl bombs into the mill and that an effort will be made to destroy the entire plant. The men indignantly deny the truth of the rumor.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE RETURN. THEY THINK THE GOVERNOR WILL NOT CALL OUT THE MILITIA. Pittsburg, July 9.-The committee of flive Home

stead citizens who went to Harrisburg last night to acquaint Governor Pattison with the exact situation and the sentiment of the men, and to make a request against ordering out the militin, returned this morning. The committee, which consisted of Hugh O'Don-nell, the leader of the men at the works, Attorney John F. Cox, J. H. Williams, J. P. Purman and G. W. Sarver, was met by an Associated Press representative as they disembarked from the western express at the were placed would not permit of their divulging what

passed at the meeting, but it was gleaned from their remarks that the Executive is determined in his stand, that no necessity is apparent for the presence of the troops. Said Mr. O'Donnell: "We had a cordial reception and a courteous hearernor Pattison. Attorney-General Hensel over two hours and all of us urged against sending the troops to the place to further inflame the men, when the property of the company is in no danger. I

the Executive on this plea, but Mr. Cox laid the matter plainty before him and the latter now under-stands the situation in a clearer light. The unfortunate affair cannot be called a riot, as no destruction of property has been or will be wrought. I feel sure that the Governor will not call upon the troops." John F. Cox, in speaking of the visit, said : members of the committee feel assured that the Na-

Governor showed that he has not changed his mind on the point of refusing to send the guardians of the scace. Should Home-tead be taken possession of by nilitia, no good would result toward the settlement of the difficulty. The workers would scarcely resist the quarels, but their presence would keep up a vengeful feeling in the minds of many of the men. There is no danger of trouble except from outside interference. The citizens are hoping for the arrangement of a basis of peace between the Carnegie firm and their workers, and the tovernor may be induced to make a personal move in this direction. Unit such a step is taken it is best not to attempt to aggravate the spirit controlling many of the locked-out men, but rather to left it cost."

The committee went to Homestead on the \$:35 train over the Pitisburg, Virginia and Charleston road, and were met at the train at Homestead by a large delegation of the men.

THE SHERIFF WILL AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS.

Fittsburg, July 9,-sheriff McCleary did nothing in the Homestead matter to-day. He has exhausted all his means and will await developments. It is now certain that no posse will be taken there. The Sheriff m speaking on the subject said: "It is impossible for me to get a pusse. That has been fully demonstrated. Even if I could get 500 men to act as deputies, they would be resisted. The strikers say this themselves. would be resisted. The strikers say this themselves. They will give up possession of the mill only conditionally, and I, as Sheriff, could not take it that way. Just what I will do I cannot say. I posttively will not take men up there to be killed."

"Will you again ask the aid of the Governor!"

"That I do not know. I have asked for assistance four times already and it has not come. I am hoping for the best, however, and will do nothing until I can do something that is effective."

O'DONNELL ADMITS FRICK'S STATEMENT. Homestead, Penn., July 8.—Hugh O'Donnell, the trikers' leader, was seen to-day by the Associated Press

correspondent. When asked what he had to say re-garding the assertion of Mr. Frick that only 325 of the 3,800 men were directly affected by the reduction, he -1 frankly admit the truth of that assertion, but the

situation as it now stands is this: If the men were to concede this point it would open the way for a general reduction in all departments. It is a matter of strict principle with the Amalgamated to stand firmly by its men. One and all are banded together for mutual support and the cause of one mentler is the cause of If the men went back to work and consented to tually the wages of all the others would be reduced. The men will under no consideration yield to the expiration of the scale in December. The output at that season is much less, and they could ill afford to lay idle at that time of the year, as there would surely be suffering among the poorer classes. No, sir, the final adjustment must be made now."

OFFERS OF AID TO THE HOMESTEAD MEN.

Pittsburg, July 9 .- All the labor organizations in Allegheny City are holding meetings, adopting resolu-tions of sympathy with the Homestead men, and offerappointed to act with committees from Homestead Aiready the l'ittsburg mill men who work along the Flonongahela have established communication with the Homestead leaders and are ready to send word at once of any suspicious action on the part of the boats. These guards are on duty day and night. Among the organizations offering aid to the Homesteal workmen the Knights of Labor and the Window Glass Workers' unions.

Chicago, July 9 .- The Building Trades Council have sent the following telegram to Hugh O'Donnell at